

## FLYING TO THE POLE.

Explorer Andree Will Start in His Balloon July 15—His Plans Completed—May Reach His Destination in Forty-Eight Hours, But Carries Provisions for Two Years.

About July 15 the much heralded effort to reach the north pole in a balloon will be made by S. A. Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, scientist and civil engineer. For more than two years the plans for this trip have been making and there are many people, well versed in the matter, who are confident of its success. Andree is one of them and the two men who will accompany him share in the belief.

The big balloon, which has been christened "Pole Nord," is now on its way to the far-off island of Spitzbergen, in the Arctic ocean, whose northernmost point is within a trifle over 500 miles of the pole. If Andree succeeds it may be, when he reaches the point for which explorers have striven for ages, that he will find that he is too late. The fate of the daring explorer Fridtjof Nansen, who sailed with a picked crew from Christiania, June 24, 1893, in the schooner Fram, with the intention of drifting to the north pole, is still unknown. He may have perished, but it is possible that he succeeded. In February last it was reported from Irkutsk, Siberia, that he had reached the pole and that the Fram was drifting on its way home. Nothing corroborative of this has since been heard. It was the intention of Dr. Nansen to drift along with the current which carried some of the wreckage of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition from one side of the polar region to the other. Since August 23, 1893, nothing definite has been heard from Nansen and it is presumed that he has met the fate of many other Arctic explorers.

A house has been built on the north-western point of Spitzbergen especially for the Andree balloon. There it will be inflated with gas and the final arrangements for the journey made.

### ANDREE'S COMPANIONS.

Numerically it will be the smallest expedition that ever tried to reach the pole. Andree's companions will be Prof. Gustav Ekholm, the scientific observer, and Nils Strindberg, a physician and photographer. Ekholm is a man of forty-eight years, a scientist by natural inclination and by subsequent development. For the last twenty years he has been devoting his undivided attention and his unlimited energy to the study of meteorology. In 1882 he acted as chief for the Swedish expedition to Spitzbergen, which was working in concert with similar expeditions from this country and ten European countries. It is generally agreed that the results achieved by the Swedish expedition surpassed those gained by any one of the other expeditions, and that this was chiefly brought about by the excellent work done by Ekholm.

At the present time Ekholm is by all European students considered an au-

thority on the branch of natural science to which he has devoted himself. It may be added that he is a clever inventor who has given to the scientific world a number of highly ingenious instruments whereby the study of meteorological phenomena has been greatly simplified.

The third member of the trio of explorers is a very young man, only twenty-four years of age. Yet Nils Strindberg has already succeeded in making a name for himself as a physical student of high standing, having paid special attention to electric phenomena. He is also an expert photographer, and as such will be of great use to the expedition.

None of these men are reckless adventurers. Andree is one of the most careful and cautious men that ever

journey will be made has never been tested its ability to make a long flight has been demonstrated. The Pole Nord was built at Vaagstad, a suburb of Paris, under the direction of Andree and his companions. A smaller edition of the Pole Nord was constructed at the same time. In this balloon, called the Brennus, repeated flights have been made and its usefulness proven. Dr. Strindberg in speaking of the first flight of the Brennus said: "We have made use of the Brennus for this expedition, a balloon constructed directly under the supervision of Mr. Machuron, who is also constructing our Pole Nord. This balloon holds 1,700 cubic meters of gas. I took my place in the car with M. Machuron and N. de Fonvielle. M. Gaillet, of the institute watched our departure from terra firma. At 12:38 the Brennus rises slowly and drifts to the south-southeast, having started from the factory at Vaagstad. We leave Paris above the Châtillon gate at an altitude of 600 meters, pass Villejuif, then Villeneuve-St. Georges. There we let our guide ropes trail; we are above the forest of Senart; we arrange the sails, the balloon shows itself at once obedient to the direction,

eight hours. Enough provisions will be taken along, however, to last the three men two years.

The balloon is 220 feet in circumference at the widest part and eighty feet in height. The car hangs forty feet below the bottom of the balloon, making the total height 120 feet. The weight which the "Pole Nord" must sustain is 4,500 pounds. This includes the balloon, the ropes, the car, the provisions, instruments, weapons, ammunition and water.

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## CLAY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

### HIS DEFEAT FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN 1839.

His Anger at His Friends Passed All Bounds and He Abused Them in Most Unmeasured Terms.

The Whig convention of 1839 was held in a new Lutheran church in Harrisburg, Pa., and it is a safe assumption that never before or since has a house of God been made the scene of so much and so ardent political maneuvering as went on there for the purpose of preventing the nomination of Henry Clay for the presidency. The chief manipulator was Thurlow Weed, who appeared there as the friend of Governor Sevier, and the future member of the powerful firm of Sevier, Weed & Greeley. This firm was, indeed, the outcome of the campaign, which was to follow the election of 1840, and which was to develop the qualities which were to make him the first editor of the time, and lead to the founding of a great newspaper to be forever linked indissolubly with his name. Weed went to the convention with the determination of defeating Clay. He says in his "Autobiography" that he had had the New York delegation instructed for Scott to keep it from Clay, his real candidate being Harrison. He entered into an agreement with friends of Webster, on the way to Harrisburg from New York city, to act together to elect Clay. Webster was in Europe at the time, and had sent word to his friends to elect Clay. He was, however, because of Weed's refusal to support him, after detailing these facts, Mr. Weed goes on to say that, on reaching Harrisburg, "we found a decided plurality in favor of Mr. Clay," but that, "in the opinion of the delegates from Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. Clay could carry either of those states, and without them he could not be elected."

### RACE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Hitherto the most interesting features in the history of South Africa have been the relations to one another of the races that originally inhabited the country. These races are native, four are European. The cases of contact or conflict between European and aboriginal races, which have been numerous during the last four centuries, include those where the native race, though perhaps numerous, is comparatively weak, and unable to assimilate European civilization, or to thrive under European rule (a rule which has often been harsh), or even to survive in the presence of a European population occupying its country; those where Europeans have conquered a country already filled by a more or less civilized population, which is so numerous and so prolific as to maintain itself in their presence; and those in which the native race is numerous and strong enough to maintain itself in the face of Europeans, while, on the other hand, there is plenty of room left for a large European population to prosper in it. This is what has happened in South Africa; the Dutch and the English settlers do not mix their blood with that of the natives. So far as can be predicted, both whites and natives will go on increasing, but not blending. We shall presently see how grave are the problems to which this fact must in the future give rise.—Impressions of South Africa, by James Bryce, in the June Century.

### ST. LOUIS A TYPICAL AMERICAN CITY.

St. Louis, in more than one sense, must be accorded a central place in the series of great American towns. It is not only central by virtue of its geographical situation, but it is also more typically American than any other of our large communities, by reason of the blending of the several American types of population. The process of assimilation has been more complete than in the northwestern towns, and distinctions of race and class are less sharp than in most eastern cities. St. Louis is comparatively an old community. It has succeeded in doing well in reducing New Englanders, Virginians, New Yorkers, men from the gulf states, Kentuckians, northwesterners, Missourians, the Illinois contingent, the Texans, and the Irish and Germans, as well, into a body of progressive yet conservative Americans, to which each element has contributed something, while losing the sharp edges of its own eccentricities. There results a community that is typically American, and more completely representative of our whole country, such as it is, than any other one of the dozen largest American cities. It also has the honor of being the most satisfactory exponent of what may be called the distinctively American system of city government, that the country affords on any similar scale of magnitude. "Notes on City Government in St. Louis," by Albert Shaw, in the June Century.

### HE WANTED PIN MONEY.

Baltimore Man Jailed For Being Saucy to His Wife.

How the new woman and the new man get along together in practical life was illustrated in a case before Police Justice Grannan of Baltimore the other day. Mrs. Ida Kuhn, a good-looking woman, had her husband arrested on the charge of abusing her. Mrs. Kuhn, who is a collar maker, testified that she had supported herself and her family for four years. The husband said that while his wife worked at the factory he attended to the children, dressed and sent them to school and performed the other household duties. All he wanted was a little spending money on Saturday night, and it was the argument about this that led to his arrest. Mrs. Kuhn said she could get a girl to do the work her husband did for \$1.25 a week and she would not have to stand any impertinence.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF ST. LOUIS.

The development of St. Louis as a manufacturing city has been swift and prosperous. Great factories lie, for the most part, southward from the business center, although many of them have also spread northward. Various industries, moreover, remain within the confines of the district which is chiefly given over to office buildings, financial institutions, wholesale houses and large retail establishments. Formerly the factories lay, for the most part, outside the area principally occupied by the homes of the working people. The recent tendency has been to build workingmen's homes outside the circle of the factories. The building and loan associations, of which there are a great number in St. Louis, seem to have played an important part in the new housing movement, and the real estate companies with the facilities which they have offered for the purchase of small houses on the installment plan, have also, doubtless, made it possible for thousands of mechanics and employed men of small incomes to own their own homes.—Notes on City Government in St. Louis, by Albert Shaw in the June Century.

### EXCURSION TO SPANISH FORK.

On June 24 a grand excursion will be made from Salt Lake City to Spanish Fork via Rio Grande Western railway, under the auspices of the Caledonian society. Special train will leave Salt Lake at 9:15 a. m. Fare for round trip, \$1.40.

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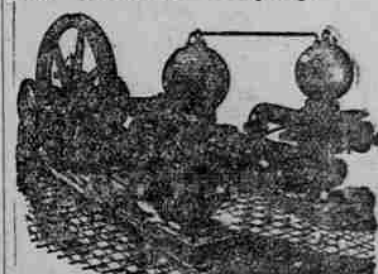
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